

GENERAL GORDON'S BOBBERY.

The *Gazette* joins those merry newspapers which find it impossible to argue a question without first heartily abusing the journal that presumes to differ with them. To the *Gazette's* attacks we make no reply. There is nothing original in them. They are but a repetition of what we have received during the last few days, and we regard them with the same indifference we should accord to the eloquence of a vendor of rotten fish. But for the last time we reiterate our argument. We said that Gordon went among a people to kick up a bobbery, totally unauthorized by the British Government. His mission was to induce the Soudanese to allow the Egyptian garrisons to withdraw peacefully from the Soudan. Had he paused there we could have brought no charge of filibustering against him. But he did not. According to *London Truth*, from which we quoted in Tuesday's issue, "he has sought to convert this into a desultory campaign against the Soudanese, and has written to say that his employers will cover themselves with indelible disgrace if they do not send him troops to shoot down Bedouins and to smash the Mahdi." He had no authority to make war upon these people; he was not authorized by the British Government to do so, and it has shown its displeasure by its very refusal to supply him with the military force he demanded. Again we repeat the little phrase which has kicked up the rumpus, and we stick to it like wax, because it is true and rests on facts: "General Gordon went among a people to kick up a bobbery, totally unauthorized by the British Government."

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

A correspondent of the *Hawaiian* says in last Wednesday's issue of that journal that "the ADVERTISER is jubilant over what it chooses to misrepresent as a ministerial success." We beg to differ with the author of that communication. We simply reviewed the course of the Opposition, and indulged in no jubilation over its failure. We stated that we could see no reason for a public reception to those gentlemen, without, however, questioning the right of their friends to publicly receive them every day for the next month, were they so disposed. It is the custom when public men have distinguished themselves in public life, and faithfully carried out the wishes of their constituents, to give utterance to some public expression of admiration of their energy and success. When they fail, the charity of silence is most becoming. That we are not alone in our opinion that the Opposition's fight has resulted in a dismal failure, we quote from the *Hawaiian*, a journal which has been most consistent in its affiliation with the Opposition—indeed, the organ of that political section. In its leading editorial of last evening the *Hawaiian* remarks:—"On the 20th day of August, we have to sit down and acknowledge that so far our fight against the shameless appropriation lifters and fund dumpers has not succeeded." We assume that the fund dumpers and appropriation lifters are, in the eyes of our contemporary, the Government party. It acknowledges that the Opposition fight has been a failure, which is just what we said on Tuesday. But its correspondent alleges that "it cannot be stated that the Opposition has failed." Yet the *Hawaiian* states it, and surely we cannot look to a more reliable source for information on this matter than the Opposition organ.

We date the complete overthrow of the Opposition from that torch-light procession. Nothing could have been more proper than this display as an acknowledgment of the wisdom and generosity of His Majesty's message; but the hasty gentlemen of the Opposition hailed the message as the death warrant of the Cabinet. It was a non-partisan document, a boon from a king to his people; but they chose to construe it as an endorsement of their cause in the Legislature. And be it remembered that neither the Opposition or its organs had lost an opportunity during all that bitter fight to vilify and slander His Majesty. If the King would not lead, they concluded that he might be

driven; but they made a woeful and most disastrous mistake.

Our enemies—and thank the Lord they are many, for a newspaper without enemies is only fit for kindlings—have over and over again characterized the ADVERTISER as the organ of the Government party. We could quote, if necessary, from our files for the past two months to show that we have never omitted to criticize the actions of that party when the occasion presented itself. But we saw that the Opposition had not the calibre or the political honesty to mend matters. It was a narrow, illiberal, and scant-witted party. It was a vindictive, personal, shallow party; it was so sodden with petty malice, and pigmy ambitions, that it could win no dignity in the eyes of the public. Its strongest and most fair-minded supporters saw this also, and they withdrew from it, and allowed it to work out its own salvation. It has worked it out, and from the opening page to the closing chapter we find nothing but failure written all over the book. We are not jubilant over this, nor can we see where under heaven the Opposition's cause for jubilation comes in. Those gentlemen are welcome to their public reception at the Lyceum. They are welcome to exhibit the scars the Cabinet made, and have their constituency pour oil of taffy on their yet green wounds. They are welcome to wear on their expansive brows the bay and the laurel. We have no objections to offer. But we look in vain over their battle flags for the record of a single victory, and we think, to continue the military parallel, that muffled drums and arms reversed would be most befitting their reception.

MR. NOTT'S INDIGNATION.

The *Bulletin* has most unkindly given away the little secret between Mr. Samuel Nott and this journal. The fact is, Mr. Nott has ceased to subscribe for the ADVERTISER. We tried to keep this dark, because we knew as Mr. Nott went so would go the community, but the *Bulletin* exposed us, and gave the whole nefarious business away. May the Lord help us, because, though our enemies call us blasphemous, we have a most abiding faith in Providence. Mr. Samuel Nott says, "I am sorry to say that the leader in your morning's issue is of such a tender that I would be ashamed to take the paper home to my family." This is a cruel blow. Round by round we have clambered up the ladder of indecency until we have actually succeeded in making Mr. Samuel Nott ashamed to land this villainous sheet in the bosom of his family. Now, were we vindictively inclined, but we are not, we might refer in the most scathing terms to the quality of the tea kettles Mr. Samuel Nott vends to this community. We might declare that the solder on those same tea kettles is not the solder that any fair-minded tinker could stand behind, and, with his hand upon his heart, declare that it was solder which the first blast of the stove would not melt like butter. Did we feel in the mood to resent Mr. Samuel Nott's reflections upon this journal we might ask with reason if an advance of fifty per cent. on frying pans was the proper way to help the population of these islands in the hard times now upon us. But we are not malicious. We leave all that to the *Bulletin*, and we respect Mr. Nott's feelings, though he has shown very little regard for ours. Were he to relent and give us just one more trial we promise to keep within the limits of Sunday-school journalism, and to make this paper so edifying and proper that he can read it to his family before and after meals. We are trying to do right and please everybody. If Mr. Nott be the Christian we take him for, he will stand in and give us a lift.

THE *Hawaiian* refers to the commander of the *Constance*, Captain Doughty, as "Frederic P. Doherty." Holy smoke! Manager Dan Lyons had better don his stove iron overcoat, for the indignant Britisher will be ashore this forenoon to fill him plum full of bullets.

THE *Bulletin* states that its carrier boys find it impossible to leave papers inside some houses on account of the dogs. Another proof of the instinct of these faithful animals.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

Of all powerful engines for the public good or evil, commend us the Opposition press. A measure was presented to the Legislature, advocated by a respectable portion of the community, and opposed by just such a respectable portion. The opposition to its passage prevailed—Tuesday. An hour or so after the vote of the House, the Opposition press, led by the *Hawaiian* and followed by the nondescript *Bulletin*, gave its views of the measure. Next morning a vote of reconsideration was proposed and carried.

Had the powerful Opposition press remained silent, no change in the vote would have taken place; it only remained for the *Hawaiian* and the *Bulletin* to change the mind of the legislators. A measure deemed oppressive to a certain class of our inhabitants was passed, only because the twin champions took up the cause. We do not blame the *Hawaiian*. It protracts its existence through the contributions of those affected by the bill. Why does the *Bulletin*, however, chime in? Is the staff of its pettifogging editors interested pecuniarily in the defeat of the measure? Is the man who is slanderously accused of furnishing brains for it—retained?

There never was so doleful a defeat scored. A bill obnoxious, dead, and revived solely because its defeat is advocated by two of our contemporaneous accidents. Neighbors, stick to your last; abuse those who will not notice it, but do not—do not, we pray you, attempt to form public opinion.

The defeat of this measure, which has convulsed the legal and journalistic portion of the community, was ably pleaded by the Hon. Noble Widemann. Perhaps there is too much stress in it. If there be, the King can right it, unsolicited by the Chinese Press, but of his own motion, if he believes that the good to be accomplished is outweighed by any oppression created. To this we think the King will be moved without the impertinent suggestions of the ephemeral sheets engaged in this contest.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday, immediately after the final passage of the Bill to "Suppress Certain Secret Societies," pamphlets were circulated through the Legislative Assembly, setting forth the full particulars about, and nature of the Chinese Secret Society, whose headquarters were at Hanalei, on Kauai, that was broken up by the authorities last year. It is stated in the preface of this little pamphlet, which, by the way, is very appropriately bound in Chinese imperial yellow, that, "some time ago a serious riot occurred at Hanalei, where a number of Chinamen—known to be connected with certain secret societies—threatened to take the life of the District Justice and Deputy Sheriff of Hanalei. The Sheriff of Kauai forwarded to the Marshal all the flags he seized at that time. The latter obtained a translation of the Chinese characters found on these flags from the Government Interpreter and Mr. W. C. Akana. Deeming the matter of importance to the planters of this Kingdom, the Marshal has caused these translations to be printed, and now circulates them for the benefit of those most interested. The five men who were arrested were indicted before the Circuit Court at Kauai, in February last, for holding an unlawful assembly. They pleaded guilty to the charge, and received light sentences, with injunctions not to engage in any combinations to oppose the law."

The new law, introduced by Attorney-General Neumann, provides a suitable punishment for those who are convicted of being members of such associations.

As an illustration of the nature of the society above referred to, and known as the "Hoong Family," we quote one section of the thirty-six oaths to be taken in order to be entitled to full membership:

Section 21. After being admitted in the Hoong Family, if any reward has been offered for the arrest of any of the sworn brothers who had committed unlawful acts, you shall not in any way lay information, and lead for his apprehension, in the hope of obtaining a reward. If you do so,

you shall be torn to pieces by (tying to) five horses, and being dragged by them.

It would be interesting to know how many members of the Hoong Family reside on these Islands, and where they are located.

It is wonderful how closely we can agree with the *Hawaiian* in many of its editorial utterances. For instance, when the *Hawaiian* said yesterday that the *hapa haoles* and foreigners would be the first to help His Majesty if the people were disaffected, the thought occurred to us that the man who tries to prejudice the Hawaiian against the foreigner is the greatest enemy the kingdom can possess. And, lo! the next day those very words stare us in the face in *Hawaiian* editorial brevity. Once more, "It is a shocking and a wretched sight to see men dallying with bills to license opium when they ought to be spending money to stop the smuggling of the drug." Just so. True as preaching. They ought to be spending money to stop smuggling opium; but the question is, whose money shall they spend? That realized from taxes, custom duties, etc., popularly known as the "public money"? If that is done, there won't be any left for anything else, for as long as there is a dollar left to be thus expended there will be plenty of people ready to make it necessary to go on spending it. On all these points we agree; but on one single point we disagree. It is this: while your—our editorial brother declares that "we will not have opium here," we declare that we will so long as there are to be found consumers of the drug. This information you may depend upon as being reliable. We have it direct from head-quarters.

ALTHOUGH it is highly improbable that that cholera will ever visit these Islands, still it is just as well to be prepared. To say that temperance both in meats and drinks is highly commendable is, of course, to give utterance to a truism. But many shrewd men think that most of the cold, comfortless teetotal drinks at present in vogue ought to be viewed with a holy suspicion, and, if consumed at all, should be tempered with some mixture that would prevent the possibility of colics and cramps. The drunkard has a poor chance against cholera; but there is danger, too, in the consumption of wersh, watery drinks reduced to the temperature of the "frosty Caucasus." No man of sense need, however, be hard up for a cheap and safe mid-summer drink. Neither iced champagne nor iced claret is necessary to health. Those who cannot or will not take weak whisky-and-water can always get a cup of good tea, which is capital either hot or cold. Coffee is also good; and so are chocolate and cocoa to special tastes. A little lime-juice added to water is excellent. But, after all, the best armor in these, as at all times, is cleanliness of body and soul; and, in the face of any pest, far or near, the only fear permissible to the community is that general or personal sanitation may not be equal to or worthy of the actual state of sanitary knowledge.

THE cholera appeared at Albano, near Rome, on July 13, 1866, under very singular circumstances. It was on the occasion of some religious ceremony that attracted a great number of visitors from the Eternal City, who were gathered together in the grounds of the Papal Castle of Gaudolfo. It was after the ceremony, and the crowd were walking through the grounds, admiring the beautiful fountains and listening to the music of a military band. All at once some of them perceived the sky, coming from the direction of the African coast, a great black cloud, divided down the middle, so to resemble the two wings of an enormous bat. A feeling of intense cold overpowered the spectators. In less than an hour a hundred and four persons had been stricken down by the disease. The cloud seemed to be charged with cholera as other clouds with electricity. Scientific men explained this curious phenomenon by asserting that the cloud had formed over great stagnant pools in the neighborhood of Tunis, that are filled with the excrement of countless hosts of locusts and grasshoppers. The disease did not spread beyond the gates of Albano.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
SESSION 1884.

[From page 5.]

EIGHTY-EIGHT DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7 P.M.

The President advised the House that the five-minute limit to debate had been ordered again, and that it would be hereafter enforced.

The consideration of the Appropriation Bill was again resumed.

The Secretary then read the several items in the bill making allowance for wharves, landings, breakwaters, etc.

Mr. Kean moved a new item of \$2000 for the purpose of constructing a road to Iwilei. He said the owners of land had already donated a sufficiency of land for the roadway, and that was the reason that so little was asked for from the Government. The motion was carried.

Mr. Gulick asked for \$7000, instead of \$5000, for furniture and repairs of the Government Hall. He said that it would be necessary to make that increase in order to provide the additional room and facilities required for the Treasury department.

Mr. W. O. Smith understood that the increase to \$5000 was to include the purchase of a new safe, and he was therefore opposed to a further increase. The Registrar knew that if he had a new safe it would be sufficient.

Mr. Gulick said that it was proposed to substitute a vault for a safe.

Mr. Godfrey Brown said an additional vault was unnecessary, as in a few months after this Appropriation Bill had passed the Treasurer could carry the Government's money in his vest pocket. He said he could see no necessity for increasing the facilities for silver deposits, because it was proposed to have more valuable metal than could be deposited in a less capacious space.

Mr. Ahelo suggested that there was a large amount of silver coin, both American and Hawaiian that would, for a while, be deposited in the Treasury, even to the amount of a million dollars. He supported the motion.

The Minister of the Interior stated that he regarded the present vault as not reliably burglar-proof.

Mr. Godfrey Brown said he had been informed by the Chief Superintendent of Public Works that the vault was fire-proof, and was sufficiently strong to stand the pressure of a fall-in of the Government building.

The motion to increase the item to \$7000 was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 17.

Mr. Kean moved the insertion of a new item of \$800 for the laying of water-pipes to Iwilei. He said there were fifteen people at that place who would pay the Government \$15 per annum, so that in four years the Government would receive its money back. The item was agreed to.

Mr. Kanealii moved a new item of \$10,000 for the extension of the new Court-house at Wailuku.

Mr. W. O. Smith opposed the motion, on the ground that his district could wait two years for the proposed improvement.

Mr. Kannamano said that he thought that an appropriation made for that purpose would be a wise one, as Wailuku was a very important place, and ought to have suitable accommodations for the proposed increase of Court business to be had at that place. The motion was lost.

A motion to increase the item for lighting the Lucas tower from \$180 to \$200 was lost, and the \$180 passed.

When the item of \$900 for Janitor of the Government building was reached, Mr. Kannamano moved to increase it to \$2400.

Mr. Nakaleka moved the sum of \$1200.

Mr. W. O. Smith said that when the item of \$85,000 was allowed for the King's force, etc., it was understood that the amount would cover the guarding of the Government House.

Both motions for an increase were rejected.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the item of \$5,000 already allowed for a quarantine station for animals, be amended so as to read, in addition, "and for veterinary surgeon, when needed." He said his idea was not to give a regular salary to any veterinary surgeon, but that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ one when such services were needed, in cases where diseases were likely to spread.

Minister Gibson said the Board of Health, at a late meeting, had agreed to employ a person experienced in the diseases of all animals, and he was shortly expected to arrive from the East. This had been done at the request of many of the principal stock-raisers.

The motion of Mr. Smith prevailed.

Mr. Kanealii moved a new item of \$2,000 for a wharf at Maiali.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved to amend, so as to fix the sum at \$1,000, and Mr. Kanealii accepted it, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Kannamano moved a new item of \$1,000 for a landing at Palohau. The item was allowed.

Mr. Ahelo moved to increase the item of \$2,000 for messengers in the Interior Department to \$2,400. Agreed to.

The Attorney-General moved a new item of \$5,000 for the purchase of private lands